

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SKIPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

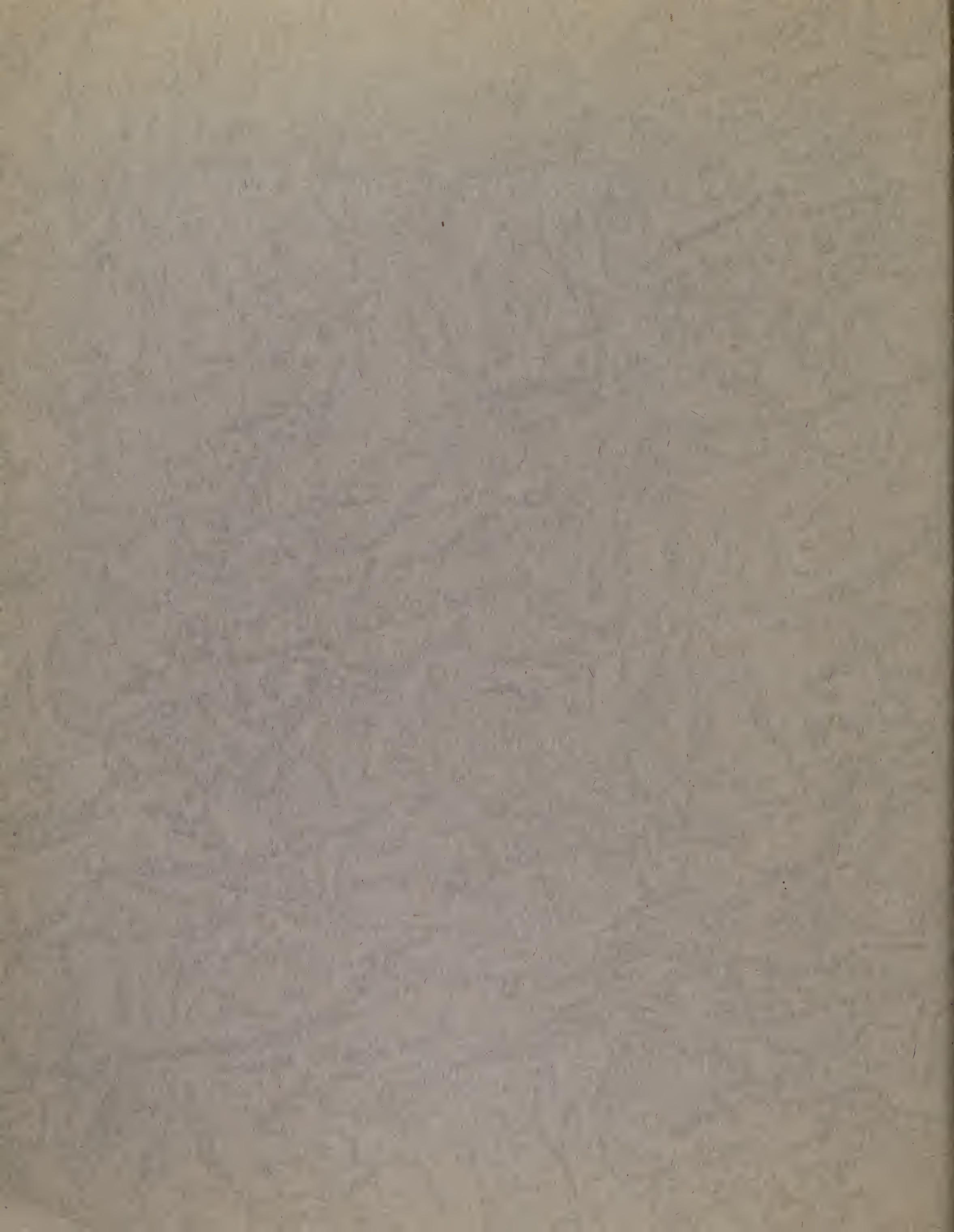
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

BY

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.



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Divisional Health Office,

19a, High Street,

Skipton.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the report for the year 1950., and including as an Appendix a report on the Local Health Authority's services in the West Riding County Council's No. 1. Division, which covers the urban districts of Silsden, Earby, Barnoldswick and Skipton, and the rural district of Skipton.

The sections of the report dealing with housing, environmental hygiene and supervision of food have been compiled by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom my thanks are due not only for this, but for his assistance and support during the year.

The report shows that although measles and whooping cough were prevalent during the year, the health of the district was generally satisfactory.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members, the Clerk and other officials, and the Staff of the Department for their kindness and courteous assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

M. HUNTER.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman	Councillor H.H. Edmonds.
Vice Chairman	Councillor T. Lumb.J.P.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer.	M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.	A.W. Craven, M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspectors.	G.E. Haigh, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
	W.E. Farley, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of the Rural District (Acres)	146.087
Estimated population	23,780
Population at 1931 Census	23,573
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	7,787
Rateable Value for General Rate	£138,459
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£547

BIRTHS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Live, Legitimate	334	196	138
Illegitimate.	17	7	10
 Total:	 <u>351</u>	 <u>203</u>	 <u>148</u>
Still, Legitimate...	6	4	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
 Total	 <u>7</u>	 <u>4</u>	 <u>3</u>
Total Births:	<u>358</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>151</u>

BIRTH RATES.

Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	14.8
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	19.55

DEATH RATES.

(crude).

(per 1,000 estimated population).

All causes	13.83
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-
Respiratory Diseases	0.55
Cancer	2.44
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.63

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants (per 1,000 live births).	37.
--	-----

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and great Towns incl. London.	148 smaller Towns (resident pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Admin. County.	Skipton Rural District.
<u>RATES per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.</u>					
<u>MORTALITY:</u>					
All Causes under 1 year of age ...	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	37.03
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	-
<u>RATES per 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.</u>					
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ...	5.81.	7.43	4.33	6.03	-
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</u>					
<u>RATES per 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.</u>					
England and Wales. Skipton Rural.					
Abortion with Sepsis			0.09	-	
Other Abortion			0.05	-	
Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery ...			0.54	-	
Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium			0.03	-	
Other Complications of the Puerperium ...			0.15	-	
(a) Per 1,000 related births.					

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious
Diseases in the year 1950.

RATES per 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and great Towns incl. London.	148 smaller Towns (resident pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Admin. County.	Skipton Rural District
<u>BIRTHS:</u>					
Live Births	15.8.	17.6	16.7	17.8	10.55
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	.29
<u>DEATHS</u>					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	13.83
Typhoid and					
Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.61	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	.21
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	.08
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio. and					
Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	.12
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected):</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Meningococcal					
Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.59
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	5.92
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	.33
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	4.28
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	1.34
Acute Poliomyelitis					
incl. Polioencephalitis					
Paralytic:	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	.04
Non-Paralytic:	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	.04
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	-

CAUSES OF DEATH:

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	3	5
2. Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases..	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm: stomach	5	6	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm: lung bronchus... ...	4	1	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm: breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm: uterus	-	2	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	20	11	31
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes...	-	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	24	34	58
18. Coronary Diseases: angina	26	15	41
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	9	11
20. Other Heart Diseases.....	24	37	61
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	10	11	21
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	2	1	3
24. Bronchitis...	3	3	6
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System....	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis...	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate...	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations...	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	15	32
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents...	1	2	3
35. Suicide...	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	156	173	329

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The birth rate of 10.5 shows a decrease when compared with last year's figure of 14.92. It is well below the rates for England and Wales as a whole, which were 16.7 in 1949 and 15.8 in 1950.

DEATHS.

The crude death rate was 13.8 compared with 14.9 last year, and 11.6 for England and Wales. The corrected death rate obtained by using the area comparability factor was 13.7. This factor is now supplied by the Registrar General and permits a comparison to be made between populations which vary in their constitution according to age and sex, and in which birth and death rates are not otherwise strictly comparable.

The causes of death in order of numerical importance were as follows:-

- (i) Heart Diseases
- (ii) Vascular lesions of nervous system
- (iii) Cancer
- (iv) Diseases of the respiratory system

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

This mortality rate has, unfortunately, increased to 37, which is well above the figure of 17 recorded last year, and above the average of 29.8 for England and Wales as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The maternal death rate for England and Wales for 1950 was 0.86 per 1,000 total births, compared with 0.98 in 1949.

SECTION B.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. GENERAL.

The home nursing, midwifery, health visiting, ambulance, mental health, and home help services are provided by the County Council and dealt with in the Appendix. Reference will also be found there to clinic arrangements, vaccination and immunisation, the prevention of illness, the school health service, and the welfare services provided under the National Assistance Act.

2. LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Council's laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford are available for the examination of water, milk, ice cream, and a variety of pathological specimens. They provide an excellent service and the advice and assistance of the directors is greatly appreciated.

3. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

There has been little alteration in the general arrangements since the hospitals were taken over by the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948. The Skipton Hospital has, however, been raised to the status of a general hospital, and an improved range of consultant services provided by the Board. It is also gratifying to note an increasing recognition of the fact that for geographical and other reasons, Skipton is a natural hospital centre; and it is hoped that when finances permit, both the General and Raikeswood Hospitals, and the Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home will be developed to provide a satisfactory service for the whole area.

4. BLIND PERSONS.

There are 43 blind persons registered in the district. Supervision is given by the Blind Persons teacher employed by the County Council, and specialist examinations are carried out periodically by an ophthalmologist.

5. WATER SUPPLIES.

The following information has been very kindly supplied by Mr. Yeadon, the Engineer and Surveyor.

SCHEDULE "A".

Schedule of Information re quality and quantity of water supplied from the Council's own undertakings in the year 1st January, 1950 to 31st December, 1950.

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Quality of Water</u>	<u>Quantity of Water.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Appletreewick.	Satisfactory, but contains high iron content.	Sufficient.	Water has a low P.H. Value, scheme in hand for treatment for correction of acidity.
Beamsley.	No analysis.	Insufficient.	Five houses only on Council's supply. New scheme under consideration.

SCHEDULE "A" - continued

<u>Township</u>	<u>Quality of Water</u>	<u>Quantity of Water</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kettlewell	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	
Starbottom	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	Several high level houses with only a poor pressure
Linton	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Main from Reservoir of insufficient capacity
Rylstone	Satisfactory	Storage inadequate	
Staughton	Satisfactory	Insufficient in dry periods	Scheme in hand to take water from Keighley Borough
Sutton	Satisfactory after Chlorination	Sufficient except in dry weather	Scheme in hand to take water from Keighley Borough
Thornton	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Water is acid and liable to act on metals.

SCHEDULE "B".

Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses of Water Samples taken in the year 1st January to 31st December, 1950.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of samples of Raw Water.</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>No. of samples of treated water</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Chemical Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>
Appletree-wick					5	Good organic qualit
Buckden	2	1 Class 1) 1 " 4)	3	1 Class 1) 2 " 4)		
Coniston Cold	3	3 Class 4	3	3 Class 1		
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	2	1 Class 1) 1 " 4)				

SCHEDULE "A" - continued

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Quality of Water.</u>	<u>Quantity of Water.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Bradleys Both	Generally satisfactory.	Sufficient.	
Buckden.	Satisfactory after Chlorination	Sufficient.	
Calton.	Satisfactory when Chlorinated	Shortage in Summer months.	Bulk supply from Settle R.D.C. Scheme for auxiliary supply in progress
Coniston Cold	Satisfactory after Chlorination	Storage inadequate	
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	Doubtful quality	Sufficient	Only two houses in Kilnsey supplied.
Cononley	Satisfactory	Sufficient	
Embsay	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Bulk supply from Skipton U.D.C.
Eastby.	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Supplies part of Embsay.
Gargrave	Satisfactory after Chlorination	Not sufficient storage	Supply augmented in summer from Pound Well by Pumping
Glusburn	Unsatisfactory	Gravity and Borehole supplies just sufficient to meet present needs	Steps being taken to remedy deficiencies
Grassington	Generally satisfactory	Insufficient	Supplementary supply from Threshfield completed during year
Hartlington	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	Total hardness 15.7 parts per 100,000.
Hebden	Satisfactory	Storage insufficient	
Hetton	Satisfactory	Storage inadequate	Main 2" pipeline from springs partly replaced with 3".

SCHEDULE "B" - continued

Township	No. of samples of Raw Water	Results	No. of samples of treated water	Results	Chemical Samples	Results
Cononley	1	1 Class 1				
Gargrave	6	1 Class 1) 1 " 2) 4 " 4) .	2	2 Class 2		
Glusburn	6	3 Class 1) 3 Class 4)			2	Good organic quality
Grassington	4	1 Class 1) 2 " 2) 1 " 4)	1	1 Class 2		
Kettlewell-w-Starbotton	1	1 Class 1) 1 Class 1)				
Linton	1	1 Class 1				

SCHEDULE "C".

Waters liable to have Plumbo-solvent Action.

Thornton-in-Craven.	Residents have been issued with instructions as to methods to avoid such contamination.
Appletreewick.	Scheme being prepared to treat water for correction of acidity.
Glusburn.	Scheme being prepared to treat gravity supplies for correction of acidity

SCHEDULE "D"

Action taken during year to supplies liable to Contamination.

<u>Source.</u>	<u>Precaution.</u>
Buckden...	All water Chlorinated before passed to consumer.
Coniston Cold	All water Chlorinated.
Gargrave	Gravity and Pound supplies Chlorinated.
Glusburn...	Supply Chlorinated. Reservoirs cleaned out and supply treated with copper sulphate to check growth of algae.

SCHEDULE "D" - continued

<u>Source</u>	<u>Precaution.</u>
Grassington...	Brow Well supply when in use is Chlorinated.
Sutton... ,...	Gravity and Burnroyd Well supplies are Chlorinated before passed to Mains.
Steeton-w-	
Eastburn.	Supply is not Chlorinated.

SCHEDULE "E".

Properties supplied with water direct to houses by the Skipton R.D.C.

<u>Township.</u>	<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>Estimated Population.</u>
Appletreewick.	32	85
Beamsley.	5	12
Bradleys Both.	164	450
Buckden.	32	60
Calton.	10	30
Conistom Cold.	42	133
Conistone-w-Kilnsey.	19	70
Cononley.	226	775
Embsay-w-Eastby.	346	1,120
Gargrave.	464	1,000
Glusburn.	847	2,300
Grassington.	348	1,000
Hartlington.	14	60
Hebden.	80	235
Hetton.	31	88
Kettlewell-w-Starbottton.	103	307
Linton.	47	370 (incl. Linton
Steeton-w-Eastburn.	847	Camp).
Sutton.	786	2,145
Thornton.	80	250
Rylstone.	10	24

5. DYSENTERY.

Six cases of Sonne dysentery were notified in December, and traced to an adjacent urban district which had a large outbreak at that time. This is the mildest type of dysentery, usually only serious at the extremes of life, and has been prevalent in many parts of the country this year.

6. POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were notified in the autumn, one being mild and without paralysis. As the incidence of this disease was again high in England in 1950., additional cases might well have been expected in the district.

7. TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 15 notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, 5 males and 10 females. There were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis giving a death rate of .210 compared with 0.36 for England and Wales.

Reference was made in the report for 1949 to the difficulty in securing hospital beds for the treatment of tuberculosis. Recently, this has been somewhat less in this area, and the time elapsing between notification and admission of cases appears to be shorter than in many other parts of the country.

The use of B.C.G. vaccine from Denmark was also mentioned last year, in raising the immunity of individuals who are especially susceptible or exposed to the risks of infection. The administrative arrangements for its use having been completed, it will now be given when circumstances indicate the desirability.

The Mass Radiography Unit has not been available this year, but it is hoped that it will pay a return visit to the district in 1951. Its value lies in the detection of the early or symptomless case of tuberculosis; that is the case which is most amenable to treatment, or the previously undetected case spreading infection amongst the community.

8. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Notification of these diseases is not made to the Medical Officer of Health, but the County Venereologist has been able to provide certain figures. During the year, 7 cases attended special treatment centres, but only in two cases was the diagnosis confirmed.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at the Keighley, Burnley, Leeds and Bradford hospitals; and certain medical practitioners in the district provide a modified service. The County Council employs a social worker to follow up cases and contacts when required.

6. FOOD HYGIENE.

In the report for 1949 reference was made to three outbreaks of food poisoning. This year no notifications have been received, although cases of a mild type may still have occurred. This type of illness is still very prevalent throughout the country, and it has recently been estimated that in 1949, well over 11,000 people were affected by what is an entirely preventable disease. Investigations show that the greatest danger lies in processed, made-up and re-heated meat dishes, (i.e. cold meats, stews, pies, brawn, sausages, tongue, gravy, etc.), which become contaminated with disease producing bacteria during preparation or use, and when kept provide an excellent medium for germs to multiply upon and produce their toxins (poisons). If such foods were cooked and eaten on the same day, or if that is not practicable, cooled rapidly after cooking, and refrigerated whenever possible, there would be an immediate and substantial reduction in the number of cases.

Other articles of food which are easily contaminated and commonly cause poisoning are shellfish and processed fish, duck eggs, trifle, ice cream and cream buns.

The danger of contracting food poisoning in a canteen, restaurant or hotel should also be appreciated; for one act of carelessness in the preparation or handling of food there may result in a large number of people becoming ill.

Close attention has been given to this problem of food hygiene during the year, and new Model Bylaws were adopted by the Council.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. SCARLET FEVER.

Cases of a mild type occurred in every month except June. The maximum number in any one month was eight, and the total number of cases 38.

2. DIPHTHERIA.

It is gratifying to report another year without a single case of this disease.

3. MEASLES.

A few cases were notified each month, but it was not until November and December when there were 15 and 38 cases respectively that the influence of the usual biennial epidemic became apparent. The total number of notifications received was 102.

4. WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been prevalent throughout the year and 141 cases were notified, compared with 23 in the previous year.

NOTIFICATION OF AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE NOTIFIED.	AGE GROUPS.					Total Deaths	
	0 to 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15		
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	10	24	4	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Measles.	1	17	30	46	4	1	2
Whooping Cough.	6	25	40	57	3	2	-
DISEASE NOTIFIED.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 45	45 and over	Age unknown	Total cases notified	Total Deaths
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	-	9	3
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ended
31st December, 1950.

I have pleasure in submitting this annual report, which covers the first full year of operation since my appointment.

Progress has been made in all aspects of sanitation and applied hygiene, although much yet remains to be achieved.

During the year a foreman was appointed to supervise the work of the cleansing workmen, but there was still no cleansing depot. Although steps had been taken to purchase the disused Mount Zion Chapel at Cononley for use as a depot, the purchase had not been completed.

The method of compilation of the various tables has been continued on the same lines as last year, and I hope that they, and the body of my report will be of interest.

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR W. CRAVEN,

Chief Sanitary and Building
Inspector.

TABLE 1.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Accumulations and Deposits.	11
Ashpits.	371
Dustbins.	1,005
Other Nuisances and Visits.	231
Closets: Defective.	85
Conversions.	93
Additional.	93
Drains: Defective.	133
Blocked.	19
New.	415
Dampness.	29
Dirty and Verminous Houses.	38
Foundations.	53
Damp Proof Course.	25
New Buildings.	235
Completion of Buildings.	14
Defective Flues.	-
Defective Floors.	5
Miscellaneous Visits.	59
Factories: (With mechanical power).	30
(Without " ").	2
Housing: (P.H. Act).	199
(H. Act).	101
Infectious Diseases: Enquiry.	48
Disinfection.	42
Keeping of Animals.	6
Knacker's Yard.	15
Pig Carcasses Inspected.	9
Water in Cellars.	10
Outworkers.	16
Overcrowding.	18
Offensive Trades.	3
Pavings.	1
Petroleum.	32
Piggeries and Stables.	11
Rain Conductors.	43
Roofs.	19
Rodent Control.	18
Refuse Collection and Disposal.	190
Septic Tanks.	51
Sinks.	5
Shops.	-
Schools.	-
Smoke: Timed Observations.	, 1
Visits to Boiler Plant.	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	35
Water Supply.	33
Windows.	7
Bakehouses.	48
Butcher's Shop.	2

SANITARY INSPECTIONS AND VISITS - continued

Catering Establishments.	98
Dairies.	7
Fried Fish Shops.	19
Fish Mongers.	5
Grocers.	5
Ice Cream Premises.	17
Other Food Premises.	13
Slaughterhouses etc.	6
Stalls.	-
Sampling Milk (Bacteriological).	205
" " (Analysis).	-
Sampling Water. (Bacteriological).	83
" " (Analysis.).	5
Ice Cream (Bacteriological).	62

TABLE 2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT BY INFORMAL ACTION.

Accumulations removed	5
Blocked drains cleansed	8
Dustbins provided	927
Defective chimney flues repaired	2
Dampness abated	4
Defective closets repaired	14
Nuisance from septic tank abated	4
Defective drains repaired or renewed	12
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	9
Burst water pipes repaired	3
Defective roofs repaired	9
Water supplies improved	3
Defective cooking ranges	2
Defective floors	4
Defective plasterwork	3
Dirty and verminous houses	2
Leaking cistern	1
Housing defects	15
Sink waste trapped	1
Sink waste cleaned	1
Closets additional	2
Pollution of watercourses	4
Defective doors repaired	2
Tents, vans and sheds removed	1
New sinks provided	2

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT BY STATUTORY ACTION
UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Defective drains repaired.	4
Defective eavcs gutters and downspouts	2
Defective roofs, plasterwork, woodwork and ranges	4

TABLE 3.

NUISANCES REPORTED AND REMEDIED.

	Informal Notices	Complied with	Statutory Notices	Complied with
Addingham	28	13	1	1
Appletreewick	3			
Banknewton				
Barden	1			
Beamsley	1			
Bolton Abbey	2	2		
Bordley	1			
Bracewell				
Bradleys Both	10	8		
Brogden	1	1	3	1
Broughton				
Buckden				
Burnsall	1	1		
Calton				
Carleton	24	21		
Coniston Cold	2		1	
Conistone-w-Kilnsey				
Cononley	16	14		
Cowling	36	32	1	
Cracoe	2	2		
Draughton			1	1
Eislack	2	1		
Embsay-w-Eastby	41	38		
Eshton	8	5	5	
Farnhill	12	7		
Flasby-w-Winterburn	1	-	1	
Gargrave	27	22	3	
Glusburn	55	26	1	1
Grassington	6	2	5	4
Halton East	1	1		
Hartlington				
Hazlewood-w-Storiths	1			
Hebden	4	2	1	
Hetton				
Kettlewell-w-Starbotton	4	1		
Kildwick	4	2		
Linton	8	3		
Lothersdale	3	3		
Martons Both	2	2		

NUISANCES REPORTED AND REMEDIED - continued

	Informal Notices	Complied with	Statutory Notices	Complied with
Rylstone	2	2		
Salterforth	3	3		
Stecton-w-Eastburn	60	51		
Stirton-w-Thorlby	3	2		
Sutton	47	15	1	
Thornton	18	17		
Thorpe	2	2		
Threshfield	10	8		
Total:	442	309	24	8.

TABLE 4.

NEW CLOSETS AND ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING CONVENiences.

	Pails converted to W.C's.	Privy closets converted to pails.	W.C's provided to old property (addt.)	Number of pail closets provided.	Waste water closets converted to W.C's.	W.C's provided to new property.
Addingtonham	1	1	10	1	7	6
Appletonreewick						
Breamsley						
Bradley's Both						
Buckden						
Carlleton						
Cowling						
Farnhill						
Gargrave						
Glusburn						
Gressington						
Hartlington						
Hettton						
Lotthersdale						
Martones Both						
Section-W-Eastburn						
Sutton						
Total					1	18

TABLE 5.

HOUSES BUILT AND CONVERSIONS TO HOUSES ETC.

TABLE 6.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of dwelling houses in the district	7787
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	321
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	590
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	830
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	530
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	530
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:-	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	402
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	53
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority	-
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24

HOUSING STATISTICS - continued

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners 8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners -

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

- (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation 1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made -
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.

4. Housing Act, 1936-Part IV-Overcrowding

- (a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 5
(2) Number of families dwelling therein 5
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 37
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 6
(c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 23

NEW HOUSES:

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:- Permanent type 94
Temporary type -

By Private Enterprise 11

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation". Nil. Council decided to defer operation of Section 20.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY - continued

No. of houses with water closets or joint use of same	4,005
No. of houses with waste water closets or joint use of same	2,023
No. of houses with pails, privies and tubs	1,156
No. of houses without a mains water supply	908

TABLE 8.

BUILDING LICENCES.

	Licences Issued. Repairs & Conversions. Over £100.	New Houses. Over £1,000	Total.	Awaiting Issue	
				New Houses.	Repairs & Conversions
Addingham	10		10	3	
Appletreewick	1		1	2	1
Banknewton					
Barden					
Beamsley					1
Bolton Abbey					
Bordley					
Bracewell					
Bradleys Both	2		2		
Brogden					1
Broughton					
Buckden		2	2		
Burnsall					1
Calton					
Carlton	6		6		1
Coniston Cold					
Conistone-w-Kilnsey					
Cononlcy					
Cowling	3		3	1	2
Cracoe					
Draughton					
Elsslack					
Embsay-w-Eastby	3		3		1
Eshton					
Farnhill					
Flasby-w-Winterburn					
Gargrave	2		1	3	1
Glusburn	5		1	6	1
Grassington	2		1	3	4
Halton East					
Hartlington					
Hazlewood-w-Storiths					
Hebden	1			1	
Hettion	3			3	1

TABLE 7.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

530 houses were inspected during the year and these completed the survey; the conditions were as stated below:-

Category 1.	126
Category 2	271
Category 3	116
Category 4	15
Category 5	2
Waste Water Closets	10
Waste W.C's Joint	-
Water Closets	214
Water Closets Joint	14
Pail and Privy Closets	292
Main Water Supply	354
Not on Mains	176
On sewer	64
Not on sewer	466
Back to Back	-
Total number of houses inspected	530

Below are the particulars of the complete survey:-

No. of inhabited houses (all classes)		
at date of survey	7,688	
No. of working-class houses	7,184	
No. of working-class houses in category 1.	3,438	% of total inspected 47.84
i.e. Those houses which are completely satisfactory		
No. of working-class houses in category 2.	2,752	38.35.
i.e. Those houses which contain minor defects only		
No. of working-class houses in category 3.	736	10.24
i.e. Those houses which require repairs, structural alterations or improvements.		
No. of working-class houses in category 4.	139	1.93
i.e. Those houses which require complete reconditioning.		
No. of working-class houses in category 5.	119	1.64
i.e. Those houses which are quite unfit for habitation and beyond the scope of reconditioning schemes		
No. of houses which are back to back	321	
No. not connected to a public sewer	1,826	

BUILDING LICENCES - continued

	Licences Issued			Awaiting Issue		
	Repairs & Conversions.		New Houses	Total	New Houses	Repairs &
	Over £100.	Over £1,000				Conversions
Kettle-w-	2		2	4		
Starbotton						
Kildwick	2			2	1	
Linton	1		1	2		1
Lothcrsdale	3		1	4	1	
Martons Both	1			1		
Rylstone						
Saltorforth	3			3		
Stecton-w-Eastburn					3	2
Stirton-w-Thorlby	1			1	1	1
Sutton	9		2	11	2	2
Thornton					1	
Threshfield	1			1		
Total:	61	2	10	73	21	16

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As hitherto the cleansing of the major part of the District was continued by direct labour and during the year it was found possible to take over the collection of household refuse and nightsoil in the Parishes of Rylstone, Gracoe and Hetton, which had been done by contract formerly.

For the cleansing of pail conveniences a tumbler trailer was purchased and this enabled the collection of household refuse to be carried out at the same visit thus cutting out quite a considerable amount of travelling time.

The collection of trade waste from shops was continued, but as the market for waste paper was good throughout the year, no charge was made for collecting clean paper if it was kept separate.

More efficient supervision of the service was made possible by the appointment of a cleansing foreman although there was still much congestion at the road depots used for cleansing work as the separate depot had not then been put into use.

The continued use of ashpits somewhat impeded the work, as hitherto although considerable progress was made towards their replacement by more sanitary and convenient dustbins. The operation of Sub-section 3 of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was continued in cases where the owner was unwilling or unable to obtain dustbins. By the action of property owners and the operation of this Sub-section, ashpits were put out of use during the year, and 927 ashbins substituted.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - continued

At the end of the year the contract system of household refuse collection was in operation in 11 Parishes. Nightsoil was collected by contract in 8 Parishes, and by team labour in 1 Parish.

No collection of household refuse is undertaken in 3 Parishes and in 17 there is no collection of nightsoil.

During the year an improvement in the administration of the service was carried out by defining on a series of maps the exact areas in which scavenging was undertaken; a start was made in the scheduling of all houses in each collection district and the exact mapping out of each wagon route. Although this work was started much still remained to be done in improving the administration and the actual working of the service.

TABLE 9.

CLEANSING REPORT.

	Loads of Refuse.	Loads of Nightsoil.	Number of Pails.	Remarks.
Addingham	884	52	1,151	Work done by Council
Appletreewick	271	52	780	Work done by contract
Bolton Abbey and) Boamsley)	100	26	360	Dry refuse contract. Night- soil done by Council
Bracewell	39			Work done by Council
Bradleys Both	282	104	2,074	Work done by Council
Brogden	40			Work done by Council
Broughton	55	25	204	Work done by contract
Buckden	104	26	316	Work done by contract
Burnsall	116	26	847	Work done by Council
Calton	40			Work done by Council
Carleton	488			Work done by Council
Coniston Col'd	88			Work done by Council and team labour
Conistone-w-Kilnsley	104	52	856	Work done by Council and team labour
Cononley	364	26	550	Work done by Council
Cowling	692	104	2,194	Dry refuse Council.
Draughton	54	26	1,103	Nightsoil by contract
Elsslack	13	26	286	Dry refuse contract.
Embsay-w-Eastby	600			Nightsoil by Council
Eshton	28			Work done by Council
Flasby-w-Winterburn	36			Work done by Council
Gargrave	700	26	572	Work done by Council
Glusburn	1,048	13	302	Work done by Council
Grassington	688			Work done by Council

CLEANSING REPORT - continued

	Loads of Refuse.	Loads of Nightsoil.	Number of Pails.	Remarks.
Halton East	56	26	714	Dry refuse contract. Nightsoil by Council.
Hartlington	44			Work done by Council
Hazlewood-w-Storiths	40			Work done by contract. Collected only from April.
Hobden	144	104	2,208	Work done by Council.
Kettle-w-Starbotton.	288	26	330	Work done by contract.
Kildwick and Farnhill	276	52	912	Work done by Council.
Linton.	169	26	364	Work done by contract.
Lothersdale	178	134	4,320	Nightsoil by contract. Dry refuse by Council and contract.
Martons Both	146	39	600	Work done by Council. Nightsoil from April. Dry refuse from September.
Rylstone, Hutton and Cracoe.	208	26	494	Work done by Council from April.
Salterforth	160	48	1,008	Work done by contract.
Stanton-w-Eastburn	952			Work done by Council.
Stirton-w-Thorlby	68			Work done by Council.
Sutton	892	13	260	Work done by Council.
Thornton	128	6	78	Work done by Council.
Thorpe	56			Work done by Council.
Threshfield	203	52	784	Work done by Council from September.

TABLE 10.

WATER SAMPLING - PRIVATE SUPPLIESBACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Sixty six samples were submitted for analysis during the year. The results indicate that forty two were of satisfactory quality, six doubtful, and eighteen unsatisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Six samples of water were taken from the three privately owned baths in the district. Reports were satisfactory in all cases.

At the request of the Committee governing the Cononley Recreation Ground a sample of water was taken from the paddling pool in the Ground as doubts were felt regarding the suitability of the water. The report showed that it was of satisfactory purity for the purpose.

TABLE 11.

RAINFALL (in inches).

Month.	Banknowton.	Bolton Abbey.	Winterburn.
January	1.42	1.87	2.58
February	6.08	6.48	6.57
March	1.59	1.52	1.85
April	2.66	3.27	3.25
May	1.62	1.97	1.84
June	3.41	2.33	2.93
July	3.37	3.51	3.02
August	6.22	5.62	6.67
September	6.23	5.69	6.06
October	2.62	2.90	3.75
November	4.31	4.67	4.99
December	1.83	2.24	1.80
Total:	41.36	42.07	46.31

Average rainfall for the twelve months was 43.25 inches.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The supervision of milk distribution was continued throughout the year. It was found that some retailers within the district were using vehicles such as tractors, private cars, open trailers in contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Several of these vehicles were replaced by more suitable conveyances, but a considerable number were still in use at the end of the year.

Milk samples as set out in the tables below were taken and submitted for analysis. So far as possible the samples were taken from producer-retailers whose milk was retailed raw and was not tested elsewhere by any other Authority.

TABLE 12.

MILK SAMPLING BY OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Ungraded Milk	152	31
Tuberculin Tested Milk	21	6
Accredited Milk	17	2
Pasteurised Milk	7	-
 Totals:	 197	 39

91 of the 152 Ungraded samples were submitted to the laboratory for the biological test in addition to the methylene blue reductase test. In addition, 9 samples were submitted for the biological test only, for the detection of tubercle bacilli. This makes a total of 100 tested, the results of which were:-

Negative.	98
Positive.	2

When the results were received of the two positive cases the appropriate Authorities were notified immediately. In the first instance no animal in the herd was found to react to the tuberculin test and a further sample was taken. At the year end this result was still awaited. In the second instance, the milk from the farm was diverted for heat treatment and was being so treated at the year end.

TABLE 13.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING RESULTS.

Provisional Grade I.	34
Provisional Grade II.	21
Provisional Grade III.	6
Provisional Grade IV.	6
 Total:	 67

ICE CREAM SAMPLING RESULTS - continued

There are no statutory standards of bacteriological purity governing ice-cream. The afore-mentioned provisional grades are those suggested by a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Laboratory Service. The following table interprets the grades:-

Provisions Grade.	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.	Suggested Standard.
I	4½ hours or more	Satisfactory
II	2½ - 4½ hours	Reasonable
III	½ - 2 hours	Doubtful
IV	0 hours	Unsatisfactory

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD.

Preparing Premises.

The inspection and recording of premises used for the preparation and sale of food was completed during the year, and re-inspections were made in many instances. Most of the preparing rooms were clean, but the occupiers of several were written to, drawing their attention to unsatisfactory conditions.

Model Bylaws were adopted and approved by the Council during the year. The Bylaws were confirmed and came into operation on the 2nd October, 1950.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Ten slaughter houses were licensed within the district, nine of which are used for self suppliers of meat who slaughter under Ministry of Food licence only. The remaining one was used on one occasion only for the slaughter of a horse for human consumption. Carcass and organs were fit for food.

During the year, an informal arrangement was made with the local Food Office under which all applicants for licences to slaughter pigs or sheep for their own use were given a printed card, supplied by the Health Department, so that if they cared to return the card giving particulars of the proposed slaughter, the carcass could be inspected. By instructions from the Council the cards were overprinted in red, stating that to return them was optional. Out of the large number of notification cards sent out only eleven were returned. It is unfortunate that the notification of all food animals slaughtered for human consumption should not be within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and that the slaughter of animals not intended for sale, and horses which are intended for sale as food for human consumption is permitted without prior notification being given. Whilst I believe that no horses other than the one notified were killed there is no doubt that fully 90% of the self suppliers' meat was consumed uninspected. I cannot believe that all these carcasses and organs were sound and free from disease having regard to previous experience in this direction.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS - continued

Inspections of food at butchers, grocers, and other food shops were made, the foods set out below were found to be unfit for food for the reasons stated, and were surrendered for destruction. It was not necessary to seize any article of food.

TABLE 14.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Weight.</u> lbs. ozs.	<u>Condition.</u>
Tomato Soup	48.	Blown & Rusted Cans
Orange Juice	30.	Blown & Rusted Cans
French Pork Brawn	4. 8.	Blown & Rusted Cans.
Tomato Purée	40. 12½.	Blown, Damaged & Rusted Cans
Australian Parsnips	115.	Blown, Damaged & Rusted Cans
Australian Cabbages	7. 8.	Blown, Damaged & Rusted Cans
Australian Peaches	4. 9.	Blown, Damaged & Rusted Cans
Pork Brawn	2. 4.	Decomposition
Tinned Salmon	13. 8.	Blown Cans
Luncheon Meat	17. 11.	Decomposition
Australian Mince Beef	1. 8.	Blown Cans
Tinned Sausages	1. 3.	Blown Cans
Tinned Apples	36.	Blown & Damaged Cans
Tinned Parsnips	2.	Blown & Damaged Cans
Tinned Gooseberries	12.	Blown & Damaged Cans
Tinned Cereal Loaf	12.	Blown & Damaged Cans
Tinned Celery	1	Blown & Damaged Cans
Bacon	14	Putrefaction
Total:	340. 15½	

PEST CONTROL.Insects.

Four cases of infestation by bed bugs and one cockroach infestation were found during the year.

After treatment with D.D.T. fluids and powders no recurrence of the trouble occurred.

Rats and Mice.

The Council's rodent operative was, as hitherto, fully engaged in dealing with surface infestation, the Council's tips and other works and the two maintenance sewer treatments.

RATS AND MICE - continued

During the year the Council decided to give the householder a free service for the treatment of rat and mice infestations. It was considered that the advantage of the full co-operation of the public in seeking out infestations could by this means be fully relied upon, and the expense involved would be very small.

The following tables give details of infestations dealt with, and particulars of the sewer treatments:-

TABLE 15.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF SEWERS.

District.	Date.	No. of Manholes Baited.	C.T.	S.T.	Estimated number of rats killed.
Stocton, Eastburn Junction.	17.10.49.	35	11	2	46
Kildwick & Farnhill.	24.10.49.	36			
Crosshills, Sutton, Sutton Mill.	31.10.49.	30	2		8
Glusburn, Cowling.	7.11.49.	42	5	2	22
Embsay-w-Eastby.	21.11.49.	16			
Carleton.	21.11.49.	18	3		12
Cononley & Bradley.	14.11.49.	27			
Gargrave.	9. 1.50.	47			
Grassington.	16. 1.50.	53			
Linton & Linton Camp, Threshfield.	23. 1.50.	63			
Kettlewell.	6. 2.50.	18	6	1	25
Thornton.	13. 2.50.	18			
Salterforth	13. 2.50.	22	3	1	13
Kettlewell-w-Buckdon.	6. 2.50.	32	1		4
Total:		457	31	6	130

C.T. - Complete Take. S.T. - Small Take.
Bait Base and Poison used were Bread Mash and Arsenic.

TABLE 16.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF SEWERS AND SEWAGE WORKS.

District.	Date.	No. of Manholes Baited.	C.T.	S.T.	Sewage Works Points	C.T.	S.T.	Est. No. of rats killed.
Cononley.	30.4.50.	28						
Streeton-w-	.							
Eastburn	1.5.50.	60	20	7				65
Kildwick & Farnhill.	8.5.50.	54						
Crosshills & Sutton.	15.5.50.	68	2	4				12
Glusburn & Cowling.	22.5.50.	41	3	1				10
Bradley.	30.5.50.	24				8	2	4
Carleton.	5.6.50.	34	9	6				34
Gargrave.	12.6.50.	46	5		5		4	20
Salterforth.	19.6.50.	24	1	1	3		2	10
Thornton.	19.6.50.	20						
Addingham.	26.6.50.	43	3		6		4	15
Embsay-w-Eastby.	3.7.50.	32	1	1	7		6	15
Grassington.	10.7.50.	57	4	1	9	4	5	32
Threshfield & Linton.	27.7.50.	63	6		4	2	1	22
Buckden & Kettlewell.	24.7.50.	39	1	1				15
Total:		633	55	22	42	8	26	262

C.T. - Complete Take. S.T. - Small Take.

Bait Base and Poison used were Bread Mash and Arsenic.

TABLE 17.

THIRD PARTY TREATMENTS.

Location.	Major or Minor.	Number of Treatments.
Thornton	Minor	1
Threshfield	Minor	1
Grassington	Minor	1
Gargrave	Minor	1
Gargrave	Major	1
Glusburn	Major	3
Addingham.	Major & Minor	2
Glusburn	Major & Minor	2
Glusburn	Major & Minor	2
Eastburn	Minor	3
Addingham	Major (Mice)	1
Salterforth	Minor	1
Gargrave	Minor (Mice)	1
Kildwick	Minor	1
Crosshills	Minor	1
Embsay	Major	1
Cononley	Major (Mice)	1
Coniston Cold	Major	1
Thornton	Major	1
Grassington	Major	1
Grassingt on	Minor	1
Grassington	Minor	1
Salterforth	Major	1
Appletreewick	Major	1
Appletreewick	Minor	1
Appletreewick	Major	1
Appletreewick	Minor	1
Kettlewell	Minor (Mice)	1
Sutton	Major	1

TABLE 18.

COUNCIL'S REFUSE TIPS.

Location.	Major or Minor Infestation.	Number of Treatments.
East Marton	Minor	2
Thornton	Major	3
Salterforth	One Major, Two Minor	3
Steeton	Major	4
Glusburn	Major	3
Carleton	Major	3
Cononley	Major	3
Lothersdale	Minor	2
Embsay--w-- Eastby	Minor	2
Addingham	Minor	2
West Marton	Minor	2
Cowling	Major	2
Gargrave	Minor	1
Thorpe	Major	1
Threshfield	Major	2
Buckden	Major	2
Appletreewick	Major & Minor	2
Calton	Minor	1
Kettlewell	Major	1
Rylstone	Minor	1
Eshton	Minor	1
Bolton Abbey	Minor	1
Halton East	Minor	1

TABLE 19.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions of health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	65	32	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	211	-	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises).	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 - continued

PART I OF THE ACT.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Total:	276	32	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.

No. of Cases in which Defects were found.	No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
Found.	Remedied.

Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-
Ineffective ventilation (S4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S5)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) -	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-

Total:	5	4	-
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No cases were referred to or by H.M. Inspector.

OUTWORKERS.

Employers submitted lists in February and August of outworkers on their registers in accordance with the requirements of Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937. This information is submitted so that inspections of the houses where the work is to be done may be carried out to ensure that working conditions are suitable and satisfactory. Numbers of outworkers notified were as follows:-

February Notifications:	29
August Notifications	35

Certain of these outworkers reside outside the area of Skipton Rural District, and in these cases the Council of the Authority in which they reside was notified of the addresses.

During the year 19 persons residing within the area of Skipton Rural District were employed on outwork at one time or another. In each case the houses were visited and in each case were found to be suitable for the purpose.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

DIVISION NO.1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

CONTENTS.

1. General Description.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. Health Centres.
4. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
5. Midwifery Services.
6. Health Visiting.
7. Home Nursing.
8. Vaccination and Immunisation.
9. Ambulance Service.
10. Mental Health Service.
11. Home Help Service.
12. Prevention of Illness and After Care.
13. National Assistance Act, 1948.
14. The School Health Service.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 - continued

PART I OF THE ACT.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Total:	276	32	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.

No. of Cases in
which Defects were
found.

No. of Cases in
which prosecutions
were instituted.

Found. Remedied.

Want of cleanliness (S1)

-

-

-

Overcrowding (S2)

-

-

-

Unreasonable temperature (S3)

-

-

-

Inadequate ventilation (S4)

-

-

-

Ineffective ventilation (S4)

-

-

-

Ineffective drainage of floors (S5)

-

-

-

Sanitary Conveniences (S7) -

-

-

-

(a) Insufficient

-

-

-

(b) Unsuitable or defective

5

4

-

(c) Not separate for sexes

-

-

-

Other offences against the Act (not

-

-

-

including offences relating to Outwork)

-

-

-

Total:

5

4

-

No cases were referred to or by H.M. Inspector.

OUTWORKERS.

Employers submitted lists in February and August of outworkers on their registers in accordance with the requirements of Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937. This information is submitted so that inspections of the houses where the work is to be done may be carried out to ensure that working conditions are suitable and satisfactory. Numbers of outworkers notified were as follows:-

February Notifications:	29
August Notifications	35

Certain of those outworkers reside outside the area of Skipton Rural District, and in these cases the Council of the Authority in which they reside was notified of the addresses.

During the year 19 persons residing within the area of Skipton Rural District were employed on outwork at one time or another. In each case the houses were visited and in each case were found to be suitable for the purpose.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

DIVISION NO.1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

CONTENTS.

1. General Description.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. Health Centres.
4. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
5. Midwifery Services.
6. Health Visiting.
7. Home Nursing.
8. Vaccination and Immunisation.
9. Ambulance Service.
10. Mental Health Service.
11. Home Help Service.
12. Prevention of Illness and After Care.
13. National Assistance Act, 1948.
14. The School Health Service.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Division consists of the following districts:-

	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Silsden Urban District.	5,854	7,101
Earby Urban District.	5,287	3,518
Skipton Urban District.	13,400	4,211
Barnoldswick Urban District.	10,490	2,764
Skipton Rural District.	23,720	146,087

(✓ Registrar General's figures for 1949).

Social conditions have changed little during the year, and there has been full employment available for both men and women.

Although a certain amount of building has taken place in each district, it has had no appreciable effect on the general housing position, and many people are still compelled to live in very overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions. The ill effects which result are both physical and psychological, and go far beyond the obvious sequelae of domestic unhappiness and frustration.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF - as at 31st December, 1950.

(1) MEDICAL OFFICERS.

M. Hunter.	M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,	Divisional Medical Officer.
B.M. Loakey.	M.B., B.S.,	Assistant County Medical Officer.
D. Tillotson.	M.B., Ch.B.	}
A.B. Morrison.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Clinic doctors working on a sessional basis.
G.D.G. Cameron.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
L. Symons.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	

(2) OTHER OFFICERS ON DIVISIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) Professional and Technical Staff.

Health Visitors/School Nurses.	10.
Home Nurses.	5.
Home Nurse/Midwives.	6.
Home Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors.	3.
Midwives.	3.

OTHER OFFICERS - continued.

∅ Tuberculosis Health Visitor.	1.
∅ Mental Health Social Worker.	1.
∅ Home Teacher (under Mental Deficiency Acts).	1.
∅ Venereal Diseases Social Worker.	1.
Duly Authorised Officer.	1.

(∅ indicates part time in No.1. Division).

(b) Day Nursery Staff.

Matron.	1.
Deputy Matron.	1.
Nursery Assistants.	3.
Nursery Students.	4.
Cooks and Domestics.	3.

(c) Administrative and Clerical.

Administrative (Chief Clerk).	1.
Clerical.	6.

(d) Home Helps.

Full time.	16.
Part time.	6.

(e) Other Domestic Staff.

Part time.	3.
Total Divisional Staff.	76.

The Division has again been fortunate in having a fairly full complement of staff throughout the year, and every effort has been made to provide the maximum assistance to patients, general medical practitioners, hospitals and schools. The health and medical services are to-day the concern of many individuals, agencies, and authorities, and it is considered that the provision of such assistance and co-operation with all concerned is essential if the community is to derive benefits commensurate with the very great expense incurred by the provision of these services.

Monthly staff conferences have again been held during the year, and are now well established as a valuable feature of our organisation.

Co-operation with the sanitary inspectors and other officials employed by the five Local Authorities within the Division increases year by year, and the County Council's staff is indebted to them for much assistance and helpful advice.

3. HEALTH CENTRES.

No progress has been made with the establishment of health centres or multiple clinics; nor is there any prospect of this until our economic position improves. This is very unfortunate, as the opening of health centres was one of the basic principles of the National Health Service Act; and in the absence of multiple clinics, the use of buildings quite unsuited for such purposes has had to be continued. Much valuable work has, however, been done under difficulties, and the attendances at most clinics have been very satisfactory.

4.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) BIRTHS.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 203.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1950.

Details	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total.
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications	241	1	451	11	704
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	-	232	7	241
(c) Total Notifications Received	243	1	683	18	945
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	2	-	66	3	71
(e) Total adjusted Births	241	1	617	15	874

Analysis of Institutional Births.

Born in (a) Hospitals	620	18
(b) Maternity Home	57	-
(c) Nursing Homes	6	-
Total:	683	18

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	Number of Children who first attended during the yr. and who on the date of their first attendances were:-	Under 1yr.	Over 1yr.	Under 1lyr.	Over 1lyr.	Total number of attendances made by children during the year
				of age	of age	of age	of age	
				4	5	6	7	9
Barnoldswick Methodist Hall	2	3	317	108	10	109	208	1,045
Earby Old Grammar School	8	184	57	5	66	118	1,371	373
Gangrave The Institute	2	60	43	17	23	37	247	156
Crosshills Ebeneezer Sunday School	4	219	98	19	75	144	1,220	558
Grassington Church House	2	82	24	5	24	58	269	383
Silsden Kirkgate Sunday School	4	199	63	14	60	134	871	505
Skipton Water Street School	12	396	146	29	271	125	2,803	2,408

(c) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Clinic.	No. of Sessions now held per month.	No. of women in attendance No. of women who attended during the year.	No. of women in previous column who had not previously attended an A/N clinic during current pregnancy.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
Barnoldswick Methodist Hall Mosley Street	2	95	71	269
Earby Old Grammar School	1	39	39	133
Crosshills Ebeneezer Sunday School	2	27	25	150
Grassington Church House	1	22	21	82
Silsden Kirkgate Methodist Sunday School	2	17	17	89
Skipton Water Street School	2	12	10	70 (clinic closed March, 1950)
Total for 6 clinics	10	212	183	793

(d) ANTE-NATAL HOSTEL.

The County Council's hostel at Brighouse has been available for expectant mothers requiring rest rather than special forms of treatment, but few patients have been admitted from the Division. This is probably due to a combination of circumstances; disinclination to leave home and family when not acutely ill, distance from home, and the fact that in contra-distinction to the hospital service, residence therein is not entirely free of cost.

(e) DENTAL CARE.

Expectant mothers have been referred to local dental practitioners when in need of dental care. This has been necessary in the absence of a dental clinic and adequate staff, and we are indebted to the dentists for their co-operation in giving this priority treatment.

(f) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

A premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$.lbs or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. Such infants born in hospital or maternity home are cared for there, and others born in unsuitable homes may be transferred. Special equipment, clothing, oxygen etc., is, however, kept in the Division for treating premature babies in their own homes and conveyed by ambulance on the midwife's request. This equipment was used on two occasions during the year.

(g) DAY NURSERIES.

This service provides for the care of the young child whose mother is ill; the illegitimate child whose mother goes out to work; the children of parents living in conditions likely to be injurious to their health; the child of a widow who has to work to keep her family; and the children of mothers engaged in essential industry.

The Early Day Nursery which has 40 places and a waiting list, has been open throughout the year. Training for the syllabus of the National Nursing Examination Board has been undertaken there.

Construction of the long awaited day nursery in Barnoldswick was started towards the end of the year.

No night accommodation is available within the Division.

(h) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

The supervision of nurseries and homes where daily minders receive children for reward is now the responsibility of the Local Health Authority.

No applications for registration were received during the year; for although some daily minding is carried out, the numbers cared for have presumably never reached the statutory permitted number which makes registration compulsory.

(i) CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Arrangements are made for admission to hospital, to homes administered by voluntary organisations, or for domiciliary confinement, depending on the circumstances of each case. The assistance of the health visitors and midwives is always available, and considerable help has been received from the Organising Secretary of the Bradford Diocesan Moral Welfare Council.

5. MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Three whole-time midwives are employed, and nine midwives undertake both midwifery and home nursing. This has been found by experience to be the most practical method in the rural areas.

Good progress has been made in training midwives in the use of gas and air analgesia, and equipping them with apparatus.

STATISTICS.

Number of maternity cases in the Divisional Area attended by midwives during the year:-

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total	
	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority						
(a) Whole-time	3	101	6	-	-	101
(b) Home Nurse / Midwives	9	58	79	-	-	58
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	-	-	412	50	412	50
(4) Midwives in Private Practice						
(a) Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	159	85	412	50	571	135

6. HEALTH VISITING.

Health visitors are provided for home visiting, for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Such are their duties under the National Health Service Act. In practice they do much more in this Division, including attendance at ante-natal, child welfare, and school clinics, work as school nurses, and in following up patients discharged from hospital.

HEALTH VISITING - continued

; Having access to their homes, and the supervision of children from shortly after birth to the time they leave school, the health visitor is in a position to exercise her knowledge and skill in a wide variety of circumstances, to give advice on a multitude of problems, and to promote healthy living conditions in the homes she visits. Her work has been for many years and remains of great value to the community.

STATISTICS.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
(1) Expectant Mothers	154	286
(2) Children under 1 year of age	795	6,038
(3) Children between 1 and 5 years	53	8,798
(4) Other cases	<u>391</u>	<u>1,152</u>
	<u>1,393</u>	<u>16,274</u>

7. HOME NURSING.

It is the County Council's responsibility for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing in their own homes. This has been done by the provision of five whole-time nurses, and of nine who combine home nursing with midwifery. An efficient service has thus been provided throughout the Division, and an improved system for off duty and holiday relief has recently been introduced. This is necessary as the calls on the home nursing service are very heavy in some places, varying inversely with availability of hospital beds.

A summary of the work done by the home nurses is as follows:-

(1) Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:	<u>33,492</u>
(2) Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year (excluding midwifery and maternity cases).	<u>1,850</u>

8. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Service Act the Local Health Authority has a statutory duty to make arrangements for persons in its area to be vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria. Both procedures are now voluntary and therein lies a danger; for in the present relative freedom from outbreaks of smallpox, and a diphtheria incidence and death rate greatly reduced in the past decade, there is a natural tendency to forget that these results have been achieved almost entirely by vaccination and immunisation, and that these procedures must be continued if the position is to be maintained.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - continued

Vaccination and immunisation are therefore offered to the parents of all babies, and if desired, are carried out by their medical practitioner or at any infant welfare centre. Immunisation is again offered when the child reaches school age. Although there have been no cases of diphtheria in the Division during the year, the aim of protecting 75% of all children against this disease has not been reached. Until it is, propaganda by every available method must be maintained.

Lymph for vaccination is available free of charge from the Public Health Laboratory, and diphtheria prophylactics from the Health Office. Whooping Cough vaccine is not issued through the Health Office; for the results of the Medical Research Council's trials are not yet available, and its efficiency is as yet unproven.

STATISTICS.

(a) Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during the year:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	1 to 4 yrs.	5 to 14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over.	Total.
Number vaccinated	90	89	20	29	228
Number re-vaccinated	1	5	7	58	71

(b) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during the year.

Age at date of final injection		
Under 5	5 to 14	Total.
405	175	580

(c) Number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) during the year = 379.

9. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Division is fully covered by the County Council's service or by vehicles operated on its behalf on an agency basis.

Silsden Urban District and adjacent parishes are served by the Keighley depot, with the exception of Addingham and Beamsley which are served by the Guiseley depot.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - continued

The Barnoldswick and Earby ambulances cover these urban districts and the adjoining parishes of the Skipton Rural District. A St. John's Ambulance Brigade vehicle is located at Grassington and deals with calls from Upper Wharfedale. The remainder of the Division is served by ambulances located in Skipton, from the main depot at Burnside House.

10. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The functions devolving upon the Local Health Authority under existing legislation relating to mental treatment and mental deficiency are as follows:-

- (a) The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings for removal to hospital of persons who are to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
- (b) The duty under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38 of ascertaining what persons in the area are defectives; providing suitable supervision for them, guardianship or institutional care; and making arrangements for the provision of suitable training or occupation for defectives not in institutions.
- (c) The duty to make arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, so far as provision is not otherwise made.
- (d) The provision of an ambulance service for the purpose of the mental health service.

Under the terms of paragraph (a) the duly authorised officer has dealt with the following cases during the year:-

(1) Number of cases certified under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	25
(2) Number of cases dealt with under Section 20	-
(3) Number of cases dealt with under Section 21	-
(4) Number of cases where assistance has been given in obtaining admission under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act.	-
(5) Cases dealt with under Section 2 of the Mental Treatment Act.	-
(6) Other cases referred for action, but where it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts.	8

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - continued

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The functions devolving upon the Local Health Authority under existing legislation relating to mental treatment and mental deficiency are as follows:-

- (a) The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings for removal to hospital of persons who are to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
- (b) The duty under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38 of ascertaining what persons in the area are defectives, providing suitable supervision for them, guardianship or institutional care; and making arrangements for the provision of suitable training or occupation for defectives not in institutions.
- (c) The duty to make arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, so far as provision is not otherwise made.
- (d) The provision of an ambulance service for the purpose of the mental health service.

Under the terms of paragraph (a) the duly authorised officer has dealt with the following cases during the year:-

- (1) Number of cases certified under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 25
- (2) Number of cases dealt with under Section 20
- (3) Number of cases dealt with under Section 21
- (4) Number of cases where assistance has been given in obtaining admission under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act.
- (5) Cases dealt with under Section 2 of the Mental Treatment Act.
- (6) Other cases referred for action, but where it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE - continued

For the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts, the services of a mental health social worker have been shared with Divisions 2 and 3. It has been her responsibility to supervise the defectives and to ensure that they are adequately controlled and cared for: To provide reports for mental hospitals on patients admitted, on licence, or discharged; and to provide similar information for mental deficiency institutions.

In addition, she has given valuable assistance to the Educational Psychologist in the conduct of his Child Guidance Clinics organised under the School Health Service.

These duties have left no time for the training and teaching of defectives, but some of this work has been undertaken by a Home Teacher. As yet, there is no Occupation Centre in the area to undertake this work, and to which suitable defectives could be taken each day.

The difficulty in securing accommodation for mental defectives in institutions under the control of the Regional Hospital Board persists, but as the worst of our cases were eventually admitted during the year, the problem has become less acute, for the time being at any rate.

STATISTICS.

Particulars of mental defectives as on 1st January, 1951.

1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":-

	Male	Female	Total
(a) On Licence from Institutions (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	-	-	-
	-	1	1
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	-	-	-
	2	-	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence) (Under 16 years of age) (Over 16 years of age)	3 24	9 16	12 40
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an institution.	2	4	6
2. Number of mental defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:- (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	- 6	-- 1	- 7

	Male	Female	Total
3. Number of mental defectives receiving training:			
(a) In Occupation Centres:			
(Under 16 years of age)	-	-	-
(Age 16 years and over)	-	-	-
(b) At home:		5	5
4. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Health Authority -			
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950:-			
(1) After marriage	-	-	-
(2) While unmarried	-	-	-
(b) Number who have married during 1950:-	-	-	-

11. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The object of this service is to provide assistance for the ill, the lying-in, expectant mothers, the mentally defective, the aged, and for children of school age usually when the mother is in hospital. Its scope is therefore enormous, and when this is coupled with a shortage of hospital accommodation it will be appreciated that it is rarely possible to satisfy all the demands which are now made on the service, despite the fact that the divisional allocation of home helps was increased from eleven to seventeen during the year. Although it is not a free service, the scale which is operated for the recovery of fees is generous.

Difficulty has again been experienced in obtaining the most suitable staff, and this is likely to continue while full employment is available in more attractive occupations and trades.

In very rural areas, there is nearly always difficulty in providing home helps, for most country women are fully occupied with their own work, and a natural disinclination combined often with travelling difficulties make it almost impossible to arrange for help to be sent from the nearest town.

The number of home helps employed on 31st December was:-

(1) Whole-time 16
(2) Part-time 6

The number of cases provided with help during the year, and their classification is as follows:-

HOME HELP SERVICE - continued

(1)	Illness (excluding aged)	-
	(a) Tuberculosis	
	(b) Other	72
(2)	Lying-in	110
(3)	Expectant mothers	14
(4)	Mentally defective	-
(5)	Aged	
	(a) Illness	52
	(b) Infirmitiy	23
(6)	Children of school age	7
		278

The opinion expressed last year that there is a need for a limited number of whole time salaried home helps is still held in this Division. Such helps could be directed to homes (particularly those of the aged and semi-invalid), as the occasion arises, and do as much or as little work as the circumstances indicated. At best this might be little more than a routine visit; at worst almost a full time job. Their employment would go far toward easing the burdens of such people, and reduce the time taken up by supervision and administration under the existing organisation.

12. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE.

This is a matter which has for a very long time been the concern of all health authorities, and now that it is their statutory duty under the National Health Service Act they are in the process of expanding their work to cover a wide field which will eventually be of great benefit to the community.

During the year, each home nurse has been provided with sick room equipment for issue on loan to their patients: crutches, special beds, invalid chairs etc., have also been supplied to those in need.

Convalescent Home treatment has been provided for varying periods for patients recommended by their medical practitioners, and extra milk supplied to certain patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Assistance has been given, and a close liaison maintained with the hospitals, the Chest Physician, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, Probation Officer, Area Welfare Officer, National Assistance Board, Blind Persons Teacher and the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer where joint action was indicated.

The dissemination of information on the prevention of illness is regarded as the responsibility of all members of the staff; and leaflets, posters, display sets etc., have been provided to assist them in this work. The personal approach is probably the best method of promoting health education, although other methods will be used when time and staff permit.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE.- continued

This section of the report is an appropriate one in which to refer to the care of old people, for we are an ageing nation, and their welfare is of increasing importance.

If this trend continues, many current ideas and conceptions must change, particularly those associated with retirement, for quite apart from the question of national economics, there is an increasing realisation that most people are far happier and live longer when they feel that they are doing a useful job of work, provided it is within their physical and mental capabilities.

Unfortunately, whilst people are living longer, there is a tendency to accept family responsibilities less readily than in the past, and the housing shortage accentuates the difficulties which often arise when different generations are compelled to share limited accommodation. The lot of many aged people is therefore not a happy one.

Efforts to improve it are being made, and during the year, a number of committees were formed in the Division which are exploring the ways and means by which assistance suitable to each individual case can be given. The Old Folks Rest Centre in Skipton is an outstanding example of what can be done.

Two homes for aged people are located in the Division, Farfield Hall, near Addingham, and The Shroggs at Steeton; but the provision of such accommodation can never be the solution to this great problem, and it is now recognised that old people are usually far happier if they can stay in their own homes, and their maintenance there is much less expensive than in a hostel or hospital.

13. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 of this Act provides that "where a Medical Officer of Health of a county district certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically handicapped, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the county district council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there". During the year it became necessary to take action under this section on two occasions, but only after very careful consideration and the failure of all other methods of approach.

14. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The arrangements whereby each child is medically examined at least three times during school life have been continued along with special examinations, and re-examinations as necessary. Details are as follows:-

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE - continued

(a) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups:-

Entrants:	867
Second Age Group:	586
Third Age Group:	<u>351</u>
Total:	1,804

Number of other periodic inspections: 665

Grand Total: 2,469

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections:	388
Number of re-inspections.	<u>160</u>
Total:	<u>548</u>

(c) DEFECTS FOUND.

Group	Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	14	134	129
Second Age Group	84	83	153
Third Age Group	51	40	85
Total (prescribed groups)	149	257	367
Other periodic inspections	29	106	120
Grand Total:	178	363	487

(d) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

(All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects			
	Periodic Inspections	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment
Skin	8	12	1	1
Eyes	(a) Vision	178	44	52
	(b) Squint	28	12	5
	(c) Other	15	6	9
Ears	(a) Hearing	2	5	3
	(b) Otitis media	10	9	5
	(c) Other	4	3	6
Nose or Throat	142	131	17	2
Speech	14	6	5	7
Cervical Glands	6	20	3	6
Heart and Circulation	5	40	1	7
Lungs	16	79	2	10
Developmental	(a) Hernia	-	7	2
	(b) Other	1	20	5
Orthopaedic	(a) Posture	9	25	2
	(b) Flat Foot	38	17	9
	(c) Other	28	18	4
Nervous System	(a) Epilepsy	1	-	-
	(b) Other	1	11	1
Psychological	(a) Development	2	11	-
	(b) Stability	6	3	-
Other	27	29	2	4

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF ALL PUPILS GIVEN A ROUTINE EXAMINATION.

Age Group	Number of pupils inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
Entrants	867	629	72.55%	235	27.1%	3	.35%
Second Age Group	586	334	57%	240	41%	12	.2%
Third Age Group	351	235	66.95%	116	33.04%	-	-
Other Periodic Inspections	665	386	58%	279	42%	-	-
Total	2,469	1,584	64.2%	870	35.2%	15	.6%

(f) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Observation and treatment clinics are held in Skipton and Barnoldswick each week, and ultra violet light treatment is available in both towns.

Special clinics are held for Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye and Speech Defects.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held every fortnight.

A close liaison is maintained with the general medical practitioners at all times, and particularly in the rural areas where clinic facilities are necessarily limited.

(g) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

A register is maintained of all pupils who, owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment. At the end of the year 47 pupils were included, the division into the various classes being as follows:-

Blind	2	Delicate	6
Partially Sighted	1	Physically handicapped	12
Deaf	7	Educationally sub-	
Partially Deaf	2	normal	14
Maladjusted	3		

HANDICAPPED PUPILS - continued.

The number of pupils who were away at special schools at the end of the year was 18., the details being as follows:-

Schools for Deaf Children	6
" " Blind "	1
" " Partially Sighted Children	1
" " Delicate Children	4
" " Crippled "	2
" " Maladjusted Children	4

